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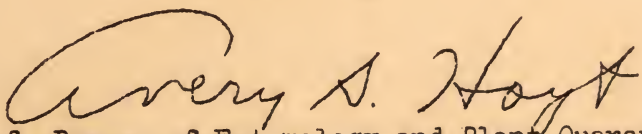
June 27, 1950

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF EGYPT

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from material furnished by Mr. Boutros Bassili, Director General of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt. This included a summary in English and the French texts of Law No. 61 of 1946 and various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be considered as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for exact texts.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine



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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian plant quarantine regulations, administered by the Plant Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, regulate the entry of plants, parts of plants, fruits (fresh or dried), vegetables, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, molds, bacteria, fungi, living stages of insects, wastes of natural silk, peat, soils, timber, wood, cotton samples for trade, cotton beddings and containers used for the transportation of prohibited products.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. General requirements for importations of plants and parts thereof including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., are as follows:

- a. A phytosanitary certificate (see par. 5).
- b. Import permit required in advance of exportation in all cases.

Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Kantara, Yamailieh, Suez, Cairo and Shallal for entry of all agricultural consignments, nursery stock excepted.

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation into Egypt is prohibited for the following (by Law No. 61 of June 12, 1946) except as noted: (See par. 10)

- a. Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants, parts of plants, ginned or unginned cotton and cottonseed (except as provided in par. 3).
- b. Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*), Ambari Hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) all species of the *Hibiscus* family, plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds (with the exception of flowers and seeds of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*).
- c. Grapevine plants (*Vitis* spp.) including cuttings, roots and leaves, whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.
- d. Mango (*Mangifera indica*), fruits and seeds.

- e. Sugarcane, plants, cuttings or seeds.
- f. Earth, soil.
- g. Living insects, in all stages.
- h. Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.
- i. Used containers (bags, boxes, cases, etc.) previously used in the packing and transportation of prohibited articles.
- j. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions, and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects or diseases listed (in order of September 11, 1946) (Tables 2 and 3 below).
- k. Bird-lime in all forms. (Law No. 13 of April 14, 1922)
- l. Tobacco-seeds (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (Law No. 73 of July 3, 1933).

Importation Restricted

3. If the importation of the following materials is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is not in conformity with the provisions of the authorization, the importation is prohibited:

- a. All kinds of plants and trees and parts thereof including fruit, seeds whether fresh or dried except those mentioned in Table (A) Law 61 June 12, 1946, listed in paragraph 2 (a) to (i) inclusive.
- b. Silk worm: eggs, cocoon, and natural silk waste (see par. 17).
- c. Honey-bees (*Apis mellifera*) (see par. 16).
- d. Cotton-samples (Ginned) for commercial purposes, cotton beddings, cotton from Sudan, cotton and cottonseed in transit (see par. 11-16).
- e. Plants and parts of plants (including fruits, vegetables, onions and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects listed in Table No. 1 below, they have to be fumigated.
- f. Hemp seeds (*Cannabis sativa*) must be rendered unviable before importation (see par. 15).

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER LAW 61 OF JUNE 12, 1946

Import Permit Required in Advance

4. A request for import license should be made to the Plant Quarantine Section at Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before order is placed abroad for any agricultural consignment (fruits, vegetables, seeds, living plants and parts thereof, etc.).

The application should indicate the kinds and the quantities of the consignments, the country of origin and shipping port.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

5. Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables and seed should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the Government of the country of origin as follows:

- a. Fruits, vegetables and seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown.
- b. Nursery Stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Fumigation Required

6. All consignments found infected with a pest which in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture can be effectively killed by fumigation should be thus treated by the Ministry at the expense of the consignee according to the method considered applicable.

Exceptionally, consignments arriving by parcel post of Sudan origin (Law 77 of May, 1948) are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Consignments considered by the Ministry of Agriculture unsusceptible of an effective disinfection, and those which are infected with injurious pests not recorded in Egypt, are refused entry and should be re-exported within 7 days from date of the notification to the consignee. If not re-exported at the expiration of the period they will be destroyed without rights of indemnity to the owner.

Packing of Imported Consignments

7. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds, etc. proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, should be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk, of the consignee.

NOTE: Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum or polypodium (Osmundine). The

use of branches, leaves, or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

Authorized Ports of Entry

8. Consignments subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be reshipped by sea at the expense of the consignee, to any port possessing sufficient equipment.

NOTE: Plants and parts thereof which are imported under a special permit should be imported through the custom house or parcel office at Alexandria. If these are imported to any other port, they should be reshipped immediately by air or sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

Prohibited Shipments Returned or Destroyed

9. Consignments from foreign countries whose importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be re-exported within 10 days from the date of arrival; if at the expiration of that period re-exportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

Importation for Scientific Purposes Excepted

10. Any prohibited material imported for scientific purposes can be exceptionally allowed entry by a Ministerial order from the Minister of Agriculture.

Special Conditions for Entry

11. Cotton samples for commercial purposes:

- a. Should be well ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.
- b. No sample should exceed 2 kilos and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 grams each.
- c. Cotton samples from Sudan, should be well packed with cloth inside and with strong paper outside.
- d. Should be addressed to the consignee c/o the Plant Quarantine office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of entry.
- e. In case of samples addressed to the consignee only, the Post Office, shall notify the owner either to authorized delivery to the Plant Quarantine office or to have them re-exported. If the cotton within the sample is found clearly divided every part should be regarded as a separate sample. In case the consignee objects to such action, the sample will be thoroughly mixed up by the representative of Plant Quarantine, a quantity of 2 kilos taken out and delivered to the consignee after fumigation.

- f. When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 7 days will be destroyed without compensation.

NOTE: The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited however small the samples may be.

12. Cotton-wool (Manufactured) and Kapok: Admitted without fumigation

13. Cotton-bedding: Including mattresses, bed-covers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:

- a. The cotton should be well ginned and entirely free from cottonseed.
- b. Disinfection is carried out at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at 120° C. for at least two hours. If disinfection in the steam sterilizers is proved impossible it can be carried out with vacuum fumigation at the Plant Quarantine Office. In both cases it is done at owner's expense and risk.
- c. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.

14. Cotton and Cottonseed

I. Permits for transit by air may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

- a. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.
- b. Transfer should take place only by aeroplanes in the same Airdrome.
- c. Transit is limited to aeroplanes alone.
- d. Consignments must not remain in Egyptian territory more than 10 days. They must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of parcels, date of re-exportation (exit) and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine Officials at the same Customs Office.
- e. Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

II. In transit from one boat to another in Egyptian ports is subject to the following conditions:

Cotton

- a. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transshipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:

1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
2. Approximate date of arrival.
3. Number of cotton bales and total weight.
- b. As soon as the boat arrives, the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified so that his representative may take steps to undertake his duty.
- c. Cotton bales must be well pressed and well closed.
- d. Transshipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. The bales in the lighter should be well covered by canvas to the satisfaction of the delegate of the Plant Quarantine Section.

Cottonseed

- a. Transshipment of cottonseed is allowed only at Port Said or Suez ports.
- b. An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where transshipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars:
 1. Name of boat in which the consignment will arrive.
 2. Approximate date of arrival.
 3. Number of cottonseed bags and total weight.
- c. As soon as the boat arrives the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified to undertake his duty. Time of off-loading must be previously fixed.
- d. Cottonseed should be contained in well closed sacks.
- e. Cottonseed is strictly forbidden to be landed on harbour quays.
- f. Transshipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. In this latter case, the lighters after the completion of transshipment should be cleaned under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine Delegate and according to his directions.
- g. Sweepings should either be collected and burnt or thrown in the sea.
- h. Transshipment of cottonseed by rail is forbidden.
- i. Cotton grown in Egypt is exempted of these restrictions.

III. Cottonseed from Sudan:- Importation of cottonseed from Sudan for oil extraction is excepted from prohibited importation.

15. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), common, seeds of:
 - a. Authorization in advance.
 - b. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds had been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability. (Decree Law No. 95 of June 18, 1931).
16. Honey bees:-
 - a. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.
 - b. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate declaring the freedom of the bees and the apiary from which the bees are taken, from diseases.
 - c. Certificates should be approved by the Egyptian Diplomatic Authorities in the country of origin.
 - d. Bees should be free from natural or artificial combs.

17. Silk worm eggs:-

a. Authorization in advance.

The application should indicate:

1. Name and address of applicant.
2. Name and address of exporter and destination of the consignment.
3. Quantity and race of eggs.
4. Whether importation is for trade or personal use. If for trade, the applicant should keep a record containing the names and address of his clients, and quantities sold for them.

All this will be under control of the Ministry.

- b. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Plant Quarantine Section at Alexandria Customs.
- c. A phytopathological certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring its freedom from hereditary diseases and the percentage of sterile eggs and foreign matter not to exceed 5 per cent of the net weight.
In addition it should be indicated in the certificate:
 1. The name and address of the sender.
 2. The name and address of the importer.
 3. Total net weight of eggs.
- d. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled, and sealed, declaring the race of the eggs, the colour of the cocoons and their origin as well as the net weight.
- e. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be carried out by an expert official, who is allowed to take samples not to exceed 2 grams from each lot for the examination of power and percentage of hatching.
- f. Refusal of any consignment or a part of a consignment may be due to:
 1. Opposition to the above conditions.
 2. Hereditary diseases.
 3. Hatching of the eggs before delivery.
- g. Refused consignments should be re-exported within 7 days notice. If the importer failed to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 7 days period, or if the consignment is not cleared from the customs before the end of March, the said consignments shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without any compensation.

18. Peat:-

1. Must be free from soil and sand.
2. Bags, boxes and all other containers used in packing must be new.
3. Official certificate of freedom of country of origin from Foot and Mouth disease and Anthrax.

TABLE NO. 1

The following pests are considered curable, therefore shipments of plants and parts of plants, including fruits, vegetables, onions, potatoes, etc., found infested or infected by them at port of arrival must be fumigated as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture at the expense of the importer, except parcel post packages which are treated at the expense of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Art.6)

Alphitobius spp.	Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.)
Anobiidae, except wood-borers	Histeridae
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.)	Icerya purchasi Mask.
Aonidiella lauri (Bouche)	Labidura raparia (Pallas)
Aspidiotus britannicus (Newst.)	Laemophloeus spp.
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Sign.)	Lasioderma spp.
Aspidiotus cydoniae Comst.	Latheticus oryzae Water.
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.)	Lathridiidae
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis Curt.	Lecanium spp.
Asterolecanium pustulans (Ckll.)	Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.)
Balaninus spp.	Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.)
Batodes (Capua) angustierana (Haw.)	Lepismidae
Bostrichidae - Egyptian genera only	Lyctidae - Egyptian genera only
Bruchidae	Macalla syrictusalis (Wlkr.)
Buprestidae - Egyptian genera only	Murmidiu ovalis Beck.
Cacoecia spp.	Mycetophagidae
Calandra spp.	Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Camponotus spp.	Nitidulidae
Celerio (Deilephila) livornica (Esp.)	Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)
Cerambycidae - Egyptian genera only	Parlatoria blanchardi (Targ.)
Ceroplastes spp.	Parlatoria oleae (Colvee)
Chionaspis cuonymi Comst.	Parlatoria pergandii Comst.
Chionaspis striata Newst.	Parlatoria proteus (Curtis)
Chrysomelidae	Phenacoccus hirsutus Green
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.)	Plodia spp.
Chrysomphalus ficus Ashm.	Pseudococcus citri (Risso)
Cleridae	Pseudococcus filamentosus (Ckll.)
Cnephasia spp.	Pseudococcus (longispinus)
Corcyra cephalonica Saint.	adonidum (Linn.)
Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Mill.)	Pyralis spp.
Cryptophagidae	Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.
Dermeestidae	Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.)
Drosophila melanogaster Mg.	Saissetia nigra (Nieth.)
Ephestia spp.	Saissetia oleae (Bern.)
Empoasca spp.	Sitona spp.
Epidiopsis (pyri) pyricola (Del Guer.)	Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.)
Eriophyes spp.	Tenebrio spp.
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.)	Tenebrionides mauritanicus (L.)
Eumerus amoenus Loew.	Thrips tabaci Lind.
Euthalia garuda (Moore)	Tineidae - genera attacking wool
Galleria mellonella L.	Tribolium spp.
Geometridae	Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain)
Glyphodes unionalis (Hbn.)	Tyroglyphus spp.
	Virachola livia Klug.

T A B L E N O. 2

The following pests have been declared injurious to plants and incurable, therefore any plants or agricultural products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival, shall be prohibited entry, and shall be re-exported within 10 days or destroyed at the expense of the importer. (Law No. 61 of 1946, Arts. 3 & 6)

INSECTS

Aulacaspis pentagona (Targ.)
Aulacaspis rosae Bouche
Aulacaspis cinnamoni var. *mangiferae* Newst.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.)
Dacus oleae (Gmel.)
Lecanium acuminatum Sign.
Lonchaea aurea Macq.
Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)
Orthezia insignis Browne
Parlatoria zizyphus (Lucas)

Polychrosis botrana Schiff.
Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrh.)
Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.)
Pulvinaria psidii Mask.

PLANT DISEASE

Bacterium tumefaciens (E.F.Sm)
Sphacelotheca sorghi (Lk.) Clinton

EELWORMS

Heterodera spp.

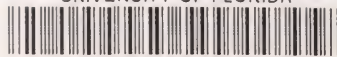
T A B L E N O. 3

The following pests are nonexistent in Egypt, therefore any shipment of plants or plant products found infested or infected by them at port of arrival shall be prohibited entry and either reexported or destroyed (Law No. 61 of 1946)

INSECTS

Anarsia lineatella Zell.
Anobiidae - wood-borers only
Anthonomus spp.
Araecerus fasciculatus (Deg.)
Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.
Aspidiotus rapax Comst.
Aulonium spp.
Carpocapsa pomonella (L.)
Clysia ambiguella Hbn.
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.
Cryptorrhynchus mangiferae Fab.
Cynipae
Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.)
Eulecanium capreae Linn.
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)
Eurytomidae if plant pests
Grapholitha funebrana Treit.

Icerya seychellarum Westw.
Ips erosus
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
Lampetia (Merodon) *equestris*
Laspeyresia spp.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Sa)
Lonchaea aristella Beck.
Oryctes elegans Prall.
Phylloxera (*vastatrix*) *vitifolia* Fitch
Popillia japonica Newm.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)
Pseudococcus nipae (Mask.)
Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan
Rhyncites spp.
Stephanoderes hampei (Ferr.)
Tephritidae (Trypetidae)
Trioza buxtoni Laing.



The following families of insects are included, except the Egyptian genera.

Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Cossidae, and Lyctidae.

MITES

Eriophyes sheldoni Ewing

Paratetranychus pilosus (C.&F.)

Paratetranychus simplex (Banks)

Phytomonas citri (Hasse) Doidge

Phytomonas syringae v. Hall.

Sclerotium cepivorum Berk.

Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.)

Perc.

PLANT DISEASES

* *Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guss.

Bacillus amylovorus (E.F.Sm.)

Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.)

Ell. & Hals.

Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld.

& Schrenk.

Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae

Schw.

Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. & Ev.

Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr.

Urocystis cepulae Frost

Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint.

Venturia pyrina Aderh.

Virus diseases of potato.

EELWORMS

Tylenchus spp.

*Up to 10% of infected tubers are permitted entry.